

REMARKS

Entry of the foregoing and further and favorable consideration of the subject application, in light of the following remarks, are respectfully requested.

As correctly stated in the Office Action, Claims 1-13 are pending in the present application. Claims 1-13 stand rejected.

By the present amendment, a substitute specification is submitted herewith addressing the informalities discussed on pages 1-4 of the Office Action. A new abstract is provided. Claims 1 and 3-13 have been amended. Claim 2 has been canceled, without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein. Support for these amendments can be found in the original specification, abstract, and claims as filed. No new matter has been added.

Priority

As requested on page 2 of the Office Action, the priority information reflected in the first paragraph of the Application has been amended as suggested by the Examiner.

Drawing Objections

Figure 6 stands objected to as containing text that should be avoided. By the present amendment, Figure 6 has been amended to delete the text (which has been inserted into the specification).

The Examiner indicates that the drawings fail to show every feature of the claimed invention. The Examiner indicates that Claims 3-6 and 11 must be shown in the drawings. Applicants respectfully submit that the features of Claims 3-6 are

shown in Figures 3 and 4. Some of the subject matter of Claims 3-6 and of Claim 11 (e.g., the nature of the adhesive) cannot be easily illustrated. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that no further drawing changes are necessary. Withdrawal of these objections is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner insist on maintaining these objections, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner clearly point out how and which features should be illustrated.

Objections to the Specification

The abstract is objected to as allegedly being too long. By the present amendment, a new abstract in compliance with M.P.E.P. § 608.01(b) is provided herewith.

The specification is objected to as being replete with terms that are not clear, concise, or exact. By the present amendment, a substitute specification is submitted that is believed to fully comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

The specification is objected to for various informalities. Applicants respectfully submit that the substitute specification submitted herewith fully addresses these alleged informalities.

Applicants note that the Examiner objects to the fact the Claims 7 and 13 refer to a bond breaking force with regard to a strip 40 mm in width, yet the test method for determining such force set forth on page 12, line 18 to page 14, lines 23, does not appear to use a strip which is 40 mm in width. That is, it appears to use a strip which is only 25 mm in width. Applicants respectfully submit that it is immediately obvious to one skilled in the art that the necessary breaking force for breaking the bond is proportional to the width of the strip. That is, such that a test result for a 25

mm width can be directly transformed to the necessary force for a strip which is 40 mm in width by multiplying by 8/5.

Applicants note that antecedent basis for Claim 5 has been added to the specification as requested by the Examiner on page 4 of the Office Action.

Withdrawal of these objections is respectfully requested.

Claim Objections

Claims 1-13 stand objected to for various informalities. By the present amendment, Claims 1-13 have been amended to overcome these various informalities. Withdrawal of these objections is respectfully requested.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claims 1-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly indefinite. Without conceding to the merits of this rejection, and solely in an effort to expedite prosecution, the claims have been amended as suggested on page 5. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 7, 8, and 11-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly anticipated by Shimizu et al. (USPN 5,968,030). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Without conceding to the merits of this rejection, and solely in an effort to expedite prosecution, by the present amendment, the limitations of Claim 2 have been incorporated into independent Claim 1. Claim 2 has not been included in this

rejection. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Shimizu et al. cannot anticipate the presently claimed invention. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Landvogt (USPN 5,549,591). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Without conceding to the merits of this rejection, and solely in an effort to expedite prosecution, by the present amendment, the limitations of Claim 2 have been incorporated into independent Claim 1. Claim 2 has not been included in this rejection. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Shimizu et al. cannot anticipate the presently claimed invention. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Shimizu et al. in view of Roessler et al. (USPN 5,019,073). Claim 2 has been canceled, thereby mooting this rejection as it applies to this claim. However, as the limitations of Claim 2 have been incorporated into Claim 1, this rejection, to the extent that it may apply to the remaining claims, is respectfully traversed.

To establish a case of *prima facie* obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, a reference or group of references must 1) disclose or suggest motivation to modify the reference or combine reference teachings, 2) provide a reasonable expectation

of success, and 3) disclose or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully note that none of the cited documents concerns the same problem addressed by the presently claimed invention. That is, to provide a tab that can be applied easily and rapidly by being prefolded and glued to the inner layer on the inside of the diaper. Once applied during production, the tape tabs are protected during subsequent manufacturing steps, which normally include cross-cutting, folding, and insertion into bags.

As amended, Claim 1 recites that the tape fasteners are arranged in their entirety on the inner layer, with laterally outermost end edges of the tape fasteners being located interiorly of lateral edges of said opposite side portions. This is not disclosed or suggested by the cited publications.

Neither the Shimizu et al. nor the Roessler et al. publications disclose that the tape fasteners are applied in their entirety on the inner layer. For example, it is clearly not disclosed or suggested in Figures 7 and 9 of the Roessler publication that the tape tabs are located in their entirety on the inner layer. The tape tab in Figure 7 is fastened between the inner and outer layers and wrapped around the border. In Figure 9, the tape tab is right on the border. Roessler et al. further disclose that the fastening part 31 in the parking state of the tape tab is fastened only with a light grip to the topsheet material when the diaper is packaged prior to use and is held in its parking condition only by the light grip. Thus, the cited publications do not disclose each and every element of the presently claimed invention. Further, Applicants respectfully submit that it is not obvious to combine the two publications and arrive at the presently claimed invention.

Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Shimizu et al. in view of Alberg et al. (USPN 6,526,631). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants note that independent Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the recitations of Claim 2. New Claim 1 has been shown above to be non-obvious over the cited art above. Alberg et al. do not remedy the deficiencies of the Shimizu et al. and Roessler et al. publications. In light of this and the fact that Claim 10 depends from Claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is not obvious over Shimizu et al. in view of Roessler et al.

Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Landvogt in view of Scripps (USPN 5,019,065) and Goulait (USPN 5,108,384). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants note that independent Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the recitations of Claim 2. New Claim 1 has been shown above to be non-obvious over the cited art above. Lanvogt, Scripps, and Goulait do not remedy the deficiencies of the Shimizu et al. and Roessler et al. publications. In light of this and the fact that Claim 9 depends from Claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 10 is not obvious over Landvogt in view of Scripps and Goulait.

Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants gratefully acknowledge the Examiner's indication that Claim 5 is otherwise allowable if rewritten in independent form and other formalities are overcome. However, in light of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that all other pending claims are now in condition for allowance and such rewriting is unnecessary.

Conclusions

From the foregoing, further and favorable consideration of the subject application in the form of a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested and such action is earnestly solicited.

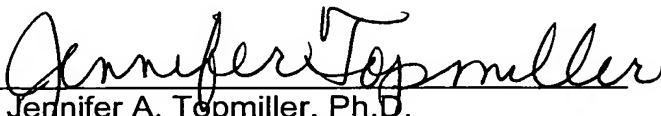
If there are any questions concerning this amendment, or the application in general, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone Applicants' undersigned representative so that prosecution may be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,

BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.

Date: February 24, 2004

By:



Jennifer A. Topmiller, Ph.D.
Registration No. 50,435

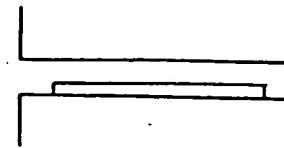
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404
(703) 836-6620

Annotated Sheet Showing Changes

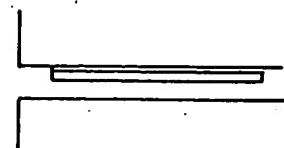
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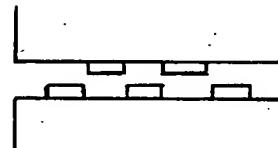
A1 ~~ADHESION BREAK,~~
~~GLUE REMAINS ON CARRIER.~~



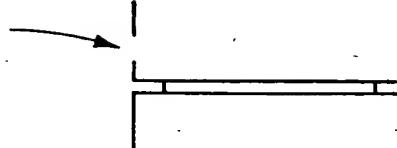
A2 ~~ADHESION BREAK, GLUE~~
~~TRANSFERRED TO THE OPPOSITE~~
~~MATERIAL.~~



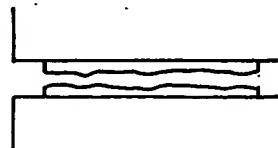
A3 ~~ALTERNATIVE ADHESION BREAK~~



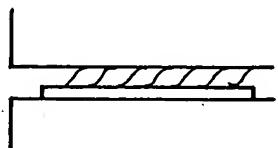
B ~~RUPTURE OF MATERIAL~~
~~EXTERNALLY OF BOND~~



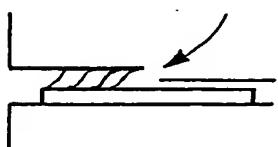
C ~~DEFECTIVE COHESION,~~
~~GLUE SHATTERED~~



E1 ~~MINOR FIBRE RUPTURE~~



E2 ~~RUPTURE OF MATERIAL IN BOND~~



~~SEPARATION CODE KEY~~

FIG.6

U.S. Patent Application No. 10/044,904

Inventor(s): Anna HEDEN et al.

“Mechanical Tape Fastening System for Disposable Absorbent Articles”

Attorney Docket No.: 000515-236

MARKED-UP SPECIFICATION

RECEIVED
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Mechanical Tape Fastening System for Disposable Absorbent Articles



This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/262,657 entitled MECHANICAL TAPE FASTENING SYSTEM FOR DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLES and filed on 22 January 2000, 2001, the entire content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention concerns a disposable absorbent article, such as an baby diaper, an incontinence diaper or the like, comprising a first end portion and a second end portion, which portions are intended completely or partly to enclose the user's waist area during use of the article, and an intermediate crotch portion, said portions comprising an inner layer, which is turned towards the user during use and which is liquid-permeable at least in the crotch portion opposite the user's genitals, a liquid-impermeable outer layer, and an absorbent body disposed between said outer and inner layers, said. The article being is formed in the area of the second end portion with mechanical tape fasteners intended, upon application of the article, to be detachably interconnected with one or several fastening parts disposed on the outer layer of the first end portion and being complementary to said tape fasteners.

BACKGROUND ART

Various types of fasteners have been used for attaching disposable absorbent articles, such as e.g., baby diapers, incontinence diapers or the like, around the user's waist. As examples of Exemplary fasteners may be mentioned adhesive tape fasteners and mechanical tape fasteners. Adhesive fastener systems allowing tape ends to be repeatedly fastened, unfastened and re-fastened have been available on the market since the

beginning of the ~~80~~¹⁹80s. One adhesive tape fastener system of this type is described in US 5 024 672.

~~In analogy with the expressions~~Analogous to adhesive tape fastener systems and adhesive tape fasteners are ~~used herein the expressions~~ mechanical tape fastener systems and mechanical tape fasteners to define fastener systems and fasteners. In such mechanical systems and fasteners, wherein the bond is effected not by adhesive means but by means of mechanical interlocking between hooks disposed on one of the parts of a fastening known as a hook-and-loop fastener and loops, apertures or ~~fibrefiber~~ filaments disposed on the other hook-and-loop fastener part.

In most respects, modern adhesive tape fastener systems function satisfactorily. ~~A~~However, a serious problem is, ~~however~~ the deteriorated quality of the adhesion, should ~~for example, e.g.~~ talcum powder or baby oil be spilled onto the pressure-sensitive adhesive substance or onto the bonding face to which the tape is to be attached. This problem may be removed by using mechanical tape fastener systems. In addition, consumers want disposable absorbent articles that are soft to the touch and have a textile-like appearance as opposed to the plastic films of which ~~earlier~~ outer layers of earlier disposable absorbent articles were predominantly formed. Hitherto, mechanical tape fastener systems have been too expensive to compete with adhesive tape fastener systems. In recent years, novel mechanical tape fastener systems have, ~~however~~ been developed that are more price-competitive. This fact, in conjunction with the increasing use of textile-like outer layers and elimination of the problems caused by spillage on the bonding faces ~~have, has~~ contributed to manufacturers of disposable absorbent articles using mechanical tape fastener systems more and more.

By applying mechanical tape fasteners on both sides of, e.g., the rear end portion of a diaper, and providing a complementary bonding face on the

external face of the opposite end of the diaper in a manner corresponding to that described in ~~the above patent specification~~, US 5 024 672, ~~the~~ 672. The problem of fastening of the diaper as it is being put on, unfastening and refastening thereof is solved in the principally corresponding manner. Such a mechanical tape fastener system is described in, e.g., EP-A1-0324578. This publication also touches on the problem involved in sealing a used diaper such that it forms a closed package for reliable enclosure of ~~faeces~~ feces inside the diaper, and the publication describes one means of solving this problem.

The latter publication mentions the problem arising because the mechanical tape fastener may unintentionally hook onto parts of the diaper before attachment to the intended bonding face has been made.

Over the years, the permanent anchorage of tape fasteners has been subject to much development, and many suggested solutions have been presented in the patent literature. This is ~~true~~—also ~~as concern~~ true of the problem of protecting the bonding face of the tape fasteners from unintentionally adhering where not wanted before the diaper is put on. The tape fasteners, which are anchored to the article by the producer in the process of the manufacture of the article, are exposed to considerable stress as the diaper is being put on and the forces arising in connection therewith are absorbed by the point of anchorage. If the tape fastener is attached to the external layer of the article only, there is a risk that this layer be torn as the article is being put on. This problem is discussed already in US 3 867 940, and the solution suggested in ~~that patent specification~~ therein is to reinforce the external layer in the area of the point of anchorage.

The solution most predominantly found on the market and also in the patent literature is the use of the so-called Y-tape, which comprises two branches that are applied about the edge portion of the diaper, with one branch on the

external layer and the other on the inner layer, thus making use of the inherent strength of the inner as well as of the external layer. The above publication EP-A1-0324578 and WO 95/05140, ~~for example e.g.~~, disclose a Y-tape designed for mechanical tape fasteners.

One disadvantage inherent in Y-tapes is that they have to be attached during manufacturing on both sides of an edge portion of a disposable absorbent article, such as a diaper, ~~during manufacturing~~. The manufacturing takes place ~~in the form of~~ utilizes a web travelling at a very high speed, a feature that makes the application of Y-tapes very complex. A further disadvantage is that the position of tape fasteners, applied around the edge portion of the rapidly advancing web of articles, ~~such as diapers~~, may lead to serious drawbacks, both as regards the freedom of changing the manufacturing process and the freedom of changing the article itself.

Another prior-art solution is the so-called Z-folded tape, which is anchored permanently to the external face of the outer layer of the article. A Z-folded tape is shown, ~~e.g.~~, in US Patent Specification 4 576 598. A drawback inherent in Z-folded tapes is that they are attached to the external face of the outer layer of ~~for instance, e.g.~~ a diaper, ~~with the~~. The result is that the Z-tape, once attached, is unprotected during the subsequent processing steps, ~~said steps which~~ usually including cross-cutting, cross-folding and insertion in a bag. To some extent this is applicable also to diapers comprising Y-tapes.

In the storage condition of the article, i.e., before it is used, adhesive and hook-on fastening parts on the tape fasteners should be safely covered in order to prevent unintentional hook-on or adhesion, ~~respectively~~, that makes handling of the article more difficult as the latter is being put on. Hitherto, this problem usually has been solved by ensuring that in the storage condition of the tape fasteners, adhesive parts on ~~said~~the fasteners, including—~~on~~ mechanical tape fasteners, abut against release-agent coated plies of

material. A solution of this kind is described for instance in the above mentioned EP-A1-0 324 578. Release-agent coatings are, however, comparatively expensive while at the same time they often require the provision of an additional layer of material in the tape fastener, which makes the design of the latter more complex. When mechanical tape fastener systems are used, it is ~~of course~~ conceivable to arrange for the mechanical bonding faces of the tape fastener, in the storage condition of the latter, to abut against and be mechanically interconnected with a part of a hook-and-loop fastener that is complementary to said bonding face. If a safe interconnecting bond is wanted, a solution of this kind ~~does, however~~ ~~requires~~ requires the provision of complementary bonding faces for all mechanical fasteners of the article, with resulting increased material costs for and a more complex manufacture of said article.

DISCLOSURE SUMMARY OF INVENTION

By means of the present invention, the above problems found in absorbent articles of the kind defined in the introduction have been eliminated.

For this purpose, the article in accordance with the invention ~~is characterised in that the article~~ comprises at least two of said tape fasteners, which are arranged on the inner layer of the article at opposite side portions of said second end portion,

~~that~~wherein the tape fasteners have one longitudinal and one transversal extension,

~~that~~wherein said tape fasteners are permanently joined to the inner layer of the article by means of a producer's bonding face arranged on a first end part of the tape fasteners,

thatwherein a user's bonding face is arranged on the opposite second end part of the fasteners, the user's end part,

thatwherein, prior to use of the article, the tape fasteners are arranged in a folded storage condition, each one of said tape fasteners being formed with an odd number of folds and the bonding faces of both said producer's bonding face and said user's bonding face being turned towards the inner layer of the article,

thatwherein the user's end parts of two opposite tape fasteners face one another in said storage condition and thatwherein in the storage condition of said article individual fold parts are joined to at least one of the other fold parts by means of a bond, preferably in the form of thermal or ultrasonic welds, said bond being breakable in order to establish the position of use of said tape fasteners.

Because the mechanical tape fastener is attached to the inner face of the inner layer of the article, the manufacturing process may be performed in a simpler and more reliable manner than in the case of the prior-art solutions involving Y-tapes. All folding steps with regard to the mechanical tape fasteners for the article in accordance with the present invention may be performed at a considerable lower speed than at the high web velocities found in modern machines for rational and competitive production of disposable absorbent articles, such as baby diaper. Anchorage of the fully folded mechanical tape fastener in accordance with the present invention onto the web of articles travelling at a high speed may be effected in a more controlled way than when Y-tapes are used, which, ~~when they are to be applied,~~ need to be folded about the edge portion of individual articles. To attach the mechanical tape fasteners to the article in accordance with the teachings of the present invention only the producer's bonding face need to be applied against the inner layer and be connected to that layer, ~~which~~

from. From a production point of view, such application is simpler and offers a larger degree of freedom as concerns production changes and replacements of the materials of which the article is constructed.

By the expression breakable bonds, as used herein, is to be understood bonds that do not require supplementary materials such as release coatings or an additional bonding zone designed solely for the storage condition of the tape fastener. Preferably, the bonds are in the form of thermally or ultrasonically produced welds.

In their condition of storage, the tape fasteners preferably are arranged in their entirety on the inner layer, with the laterally outermost end edges of the tape fasteners being located interiorly of the lateral edges of said lateral portions. In this manner, the tape fasteners are well protected during the subsequent processing steps, particularly in the case of the conventional hourglass-shaped disposable absorbent articles discussed herein, i.e., baby diaper, adults' diapers and the like, wherein the tape fasteners are arranged on lateral portions that are folded inwards prior to cross-cutting, cross-folding and insertion into packages.

AnotherIn another suitable embodiment of the invention is characterised in that, in the condition of storage of the article, the mechanical tape fasteners comprise one fold only and in that the latter forms the laterally outermost end edge of the tape fastener in said storage condition, that the tape fasteners comprise a middle part, which by means of said breakable bond is connected to the first end part and which covers the latter, and in that when the user's bonding face is in said folded storage condition, the opposite end part is located laterally interiorly of the first end part.

Additional preferred embodiments will appear from the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention will be described in closer detail in the following with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig 1 shows a baby diaper and a flat, extended position and as seen from the inside towards the inner layer of the diaper.

Fig 2 shows the baby diaper of Fig 1 in a flat, extended position as seen from the outside towards the outer layer of the diaper.

Fig 3 is a view on an enlarged scale of a corner portion of the diaper of Fig 1, showing a mechanical tape fastener in condition of storage attached to the inner layer of the diaper.

Fig 4 is a view of the corner portion of Fig 3, showing the tape fastener in the position of use.

Fig 5 is a sectional view along line V-V of Fig 4, shown on a larger scale.

Fig 6 is a schematic view of different types of bond ruptures obtained by means of a method of testing the strength required to break a bond in the tape fastener in the storage condition of the latter.

(MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION)

The baby diaper illustrated in the drawing is hourglass-shaped, including a first end portion 1, a second end portion 2, and an intermediate crotch portion 3. The diaper comprises an inner layer 4 consisting of a longitudinally extending middle portion 5, the central area of which is liquid-permeable and which consists of, e.g., a fibrefiber cloth, a so-called non-woven fabric, and two longitudinally extending lateral edge portions 6, 7, which preferably are liquid-impermeable or hydrophobic. The middle portion 5 is connected to the

lateral edge portions 6, 7 by means of interconnecting lines 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 10, 11, 12, 13, said interconnecting lines preferably being in the form of ultrasonic welds. The lateral portions 6, 7 may ~~consists~~ consist of a non-woven fabric that has been treated to make it hydrophobic, or else it could consist of some other liquid-impermeable material known to the expert. The inner layer comprised of said portions is joined at least along its lateral and end edges to an external layer 14, which, in the present case, is formed in one piece from a liquid-impermeable material, such as a laminated product of polyethylene and a thin outer layer of a fibre cloth.

Along the edges of the crotch portion 3, the diaper is provided with leg-abutting elastic means 15, 16. The lateral portions 6, 7 overlap the middle portion somewhat laterally, forming inner barriers 17, 18 serving to prevent urine and faeces from spreading sideways in the diaper in the direction towards the diaper edges. The barriers 17, 18 are provided at their inner edges with pre-stressed elastic bands or threads 19, 20, which extend essentially along the crotch area of the diaper and which are arranged, when the diaper is in use, to make the barriers stand up from the inner layer. In the end portions of the diaper, the barriers are kept in a position of abutment against the middle portion 5 by means of the interconnecting lines 10-13. An absorbent body 21 is enclosed between the outer layer 14 and the inner layer 4. In accordance with the shown embodiment, the absorbent body 21 widens somewhat in the area of the first end portion 1, the front portion, and has a softly rounded configuration in the opposite end portion, the rear portion 2 of the diaper. The absorbent body 21 could consist for instance of, e.g., cellulose fluff having mixed therewith high absorbent materials in the form of particles or fibres.

At the rear portion 2 of the diaper, a pre-stressed elastic waistband 22 is provided between the outer and inner diaper layers.

At the two opposite lateral portions 23, 24, viz. the corner portions of the rear diaper portion 2, the diaper is provided with mechanical tape fasteners 25, 26, which are permanently joined to the inner layer 4 by means of a producer's bonding face. At the opposite end portion 1 of the diaper, viz. the front portion, a bonding face, complementary to the mechanical tape fasteners, is arranged on the external face of the outer layer 14, as most clearly apparent from Fig 2. This bonding face is formed by an elongate band 27, serving as one of the parts of a fastening of the kind known as a hook-and-loop fastener, the other part of which is formed by a user's bonding face on the tape fasteners as will be described in closer detail in the following. The material of the elongate band 27 is formed with apertures, loops or fibrefiber filaments for co-operation with hooks formed on the tape fastener. Examples of suitable materials for the elongate band are described in the ~~above-mentioned patent specification EP-A1-0 324 578.~~

Fig 3 illustrates a mechanical tape fastener 25 as attached in its storage position to the inner layer of the corner portion 23. The tape fastener is pre-fabricated and is applied in folded condition, the single fold 38 forming the laterally outermost end edge of the tape fastener. Between the fold 38 or end edge and an edge 40, the fastener is formed with a producer's bonding face 28, ~~28~~ (see Fig 5,5) which is coated with an adhesive 39 for permanent anchorage of the tape fastener in the process of manufacture of the baby diaper. In accordance with the shown embodiment, the tape fastener comprises a support strip comprising three layers, which will be described in more detail with reference to Fig 5. The support strip essentially has three sub-parts, which are most clearly apparent from Figs 4 and 5. One sub-part is formed by the producer's bonding part 28 that extends between the fold 38 and the edge 40. In addition, there is a middle part 29 and a distal part 30. One of the parts of a hook-and-loop fastener is applied on that latter part, said part being a strip formed with a users' bonding face 31 in the form of hooks or the like, said hooks projecting from the strip and, upon use of the

hook-and-loop fastener as the diaper is being put on about the waist of the user, being anchored in the elongate band 27 that forms the other part of the hook-and-loop fastener. In one embodiment, the inner layer 4 of the article comprises fibers in which the hooks of the user's bonding face 31 fasten to form a weak bond relatively to the hook-and-loop fastener and the bond between the middle part 29 and the first end part. Examples of a mechanical tape-attachment part formed with hooks or the like to form said users' bonding face 31 are shown in the previously mentioned Patent Specification EP-A1-0 324 578.

In its storage condition, the tape fastener 25 is folded as shown in Fig 3, and in 3. In this condition, the middle part 29 is joined to the producer's part 28 by means of a bond in the form of thermal or ultrasonic welds. Fig 3 shows this bond 32 in the form of a pattern of linear welds. The advantage of this type of bond is that no additional material in the form of glue or release-agent coatings and associated support strips are needed. In the storage condition, the users' bonding face 31 including the hooks and similar means thereon is protected by the support strip of the tape fastener and there is no risk for unintentional hook-on of the bonding face before the bond 32 is broken. The inner layer of a baby diaper usually has a textile-like open fibrous face to which the bonding face 31 of the mechanical tape fastener adheres somewhat, and, in the storage condition, the bonding face 31 adheres weakly to the inner diaper layer at the corner portion 23. The outer edge portion 33 externally of the bonding face 31 could alternatively be provided with a pressure-sensitive bonding agent (not shown), serving. The bonding agent serves both to bind the distal part of the tape fastener stronger to the inner layer of the diaper in the storage condition of the latter and to seal the used diaper such that a package is formed enclosing urine and faeces feces inside the diaper.

The support strip of the tape fastener 25 is a three-ply strip as appears ~~from shown~~ in Fig 5. An intermediate ply 34 in the form of an elastic film, which is elastically stretchable when exposed to stress in conjunction with the putting-on of the diaper and as the infant moves. Stress normally occurring in conjunction with the putting-on of the diaper is in the order to 200-2000g, the stress being higher on the tape fastener that is secured the last compared with that on the tape fastener that is secured first. Stress load arising during use of the diaper as a result of the movements of the infant is in the order of 100-500g, possibly somewhat higher in the case of chubby infants.

In accordance with the shown embodiment, a ply 35 of a non-woven fabric is laminated together with the elastic film. The non-woven ply follows the movements of the elastic film. The strip formed with the mechanical bonding face of the tape is joined to said non-woven ply 35 by means of a bonding agent 36. A ply 37 of a non-elastic fabric is attached to the opposite face of the elastic film 34. By non-elastic, as used ~~in this case~~ herein, is to be understood that the ply 37 does not stretch when subjected to the stress to which the tape fastener is exposed during use of the diaper. Along the producer's bonding part 28 and along the distal part, the non-elastic non-woven ply is joined to the elastic film, with the result that the elastic capacity of the latter is lost in these areas. In the middle part 29, however, the non-elastic non-woven ply is corrugated and joined to the elastic film at spaced-apart points only, as shown in Fig 5. Consequently, the middle part of the tape fastener is elastically stretchable from the position of Fig 5 to the completely extended position, wherein the corrugations of the non-elastic non-woven ply are completely straightened-out. Fig 5 shows part pieces of the inner layer 4 and the external layer 14 of the diaper as well as a coat 39 of an adhesive coating, viz. the producer's bonding face, disposed between the tape fastener and the inner ply.

The bond 32 between the middle part 29 of the tape fastener and the producer's bonding part 28 should be of a magnitude ensuring reliable attachment of the mechanical tape fastener to the diaper in the folded tape-fastener position, while at the same, the bond should not be difficult to break for the person that is about to put on the diaper. Research has shown that the bond is too weak when forces below 0.2 N are sufficient to unfasten a strip having a width of 40 mm, whereas the bond is difficult to break, when forces above about 2.0 N are required to unfasten a strip having a width of 40mm. Thus, the bond functions satisfactorily, when a force in the range of from 0.2 to 2.0 is required to break the bond on a strip having a width of 40mm. Preferably, the required force to break the bond should range from 0.5 to 1.5 N for a strip having a width of 40 mm.

The measurement method for determination of the force necessary to break the bond will be described in the following-example.

EXAMPLE

Testing method for measurement of lamination strength:

The object of this method is to determine the mean value of the force necessary to separate from one another two different sheets of a laminate. This method is applicable to laminates comprising two or several sheets that are joined together by gluing, thermo-bonding or welding.

Principle

Separate the sheets and attach the individual sheets in a tensile strength tester and hold the non-separate part in a manner ensuring that delamination takes place at an angle of 90°.

- Test the material in the transverse and the machine directions.

Equipment:

Tensile strength tester

Printer with plotter function

Punching or cutting equipment

Preparation of specimens:

- Cut or punch specimens of 25x200 mm, five in the transverse direction and five in the machine direction. The strips should be evenly distributed over the entire specimen.
- Condition the specimens for 4-48 hours at an air humidity level of 50 ± 5% and at 23 ± 2°C.
- Wet specimens: Put the test strips in a sealable plastic bag. Pour deionised water into the bag and seal it. Leave it in a climate-controlled space for 4 hours. Do not wet more test strips at a time than can be delaminated within 30 minutes. In this manner, all test strips will have a "wet time" of between 4 and 4.5 hours.

Procedure:

- Prepare the tensile-strength tester in accordance with the apparatus instructions.
 - Length of clip 50 mm.
 - Pulling speed 300 mm/min.
 - Speed of paper 300 mm/min.
 - Calibrate the tensile-strength tester.

Separate the sheets at one end of the test strip.

Attach the edges in the clips.

Support the laminated part of the specimen with one hand, loosely and at right angles to the laminated part, during the testing process.

Note the force during displacement of the draw-head over 250 mm, i.e., during delamination of a length of 125 mm.

In the case of glued laminates: Note when the delamination occurs and note the respective separation codes ~~in accordance with the separation code key shown in Fig 6.~~ Various separation codes and the corresponding separations are shown in Fig 6. A1 = Adhesion break, glue remains on carrier. A2 = Adhesion break, glue transferred to the opposite material. A3 = Alternative adhesion break. B = Rupture of material externally of bond. C = Defective cohesion, glue shattered. E1 = Minor fiber rupture. E2 = Rupture of material in bond.

Perform five acceptable tests in the cross-machine direction and five in the machine direction.

Calculate and note the results:

Calculate the mean force (N/25 mm) and the mean peak value (N/25 mm) of the movement of the draw-head from 10 mm to 210 mm.

The report is to include:

- The number of test strips/specimens
 - Mean value of the mean delamination force in the transverse direction and in the machine direction
- Mean value of maximum values
- Mean value of minimum values
- Standard deviation
- Specification of separation code list (Example: 2 A1+3B)

Accuracy: 0.01 N

Reference: ASTM D 1876-72

The mechanical tape fastener ~~25,26~~^{25, 26} in accordance with the present invention is attached in folded condition to the inner face of the inner layer 4. The manufacturing process may therefore be performed in a simpler and more reliable manner than in the case of the prior art solutions, such as a solution involving Y-tapes. As mentioned above, all folding steps with regard to the mechanical tape fasteners for the article, in accordance with the present invention may be performed at a considerable lower speed than at the high web velocities found in modern machines for rational and competitive production of disposable absorbent articles, such as baby diapers.

The manufacturing of the mechanical tape fasteners in accordance with the present invention can be performed at such a first, lower speed which is only about 5-30 % of a second, higher speed at which the diapers are produced.

The process for manufacturing mechanical tape fasteners includes the following steps:-:

- A. A carrier web, ~~for instance~~^{e.g.}, of a three-ply configuration as has been described in connection with the embodiment shown in figure 5, i.e., an intermediate ply in the form of an elastic film, a non-woven ply and a non-elastic ply of a non-woven, is supplied to a manufacturing line for the mechanical tape fasteners.
- B. A longitudinal edge part of the carrier web is folded over itself.

- C. The folded edge part is attached to the unfolded part by means of a weak, breakable bond, preferably in the form of thermal or ultrasonic welds. The bond can be in the form of a pattern of linear welds or spaced apart dots. The bonds can represent a part of a pattern or be randomly distributed.
- D. In case two rows of carrier webs are formed out of the same base material the carrier web is divided.
- E. Diaper user attachment means in the form of a web with projecting hooks, intended to form one part of a hook-and-loop fastener are joined to the unfolded parts.
- F. Diaper manufacturer attachment means, in the form of glue are joined to the folded part of the carrier web so that both user and manufacturer attachment means are facing at the same direction.
- G. Diaper fastening tabs are formed by cutting the tab carrier material perpendicular to the travelling direction.
- H. The diaper fastening tabs, which have been formed at a first low speed, are accelerated from the first, low speed to a second, higher speed, corresponding to the manufacturing speed of the diapers.
- I. The diaper fastening tabs are attached at said second, higher speed to the upward facing side of the diaper material web forming the inner layer of the diapers.

An attached diaper fastening tab is shown in figure 3. The outer edge portion 33 externally of the fastening part 31 could possibly be provided with a pressure sensitive adhesive (not shown) when the

fastening part with hooks are fastened to the carrier web in step E above.

The invention is not limited to the examples described above but several modifications are possible within the scope of the appended claims.

The elastic tape fastener may comprise several folds when in its storage condition. This may be appropriate if longer tape fasteners are desired, for example e.g., when it is desirable to give the diaper itself a more narrow shape. It is, however essential, however, that the number of folds is an odd number to allow the tape fasteners to be attached permanently to the inner layer and by means of the mechanical tape bonding face be joined to the complementary bonding face on the outer face of the outer layer.

The tape fastener naturally need not be designed with three plies. The internal non-woven ply 35, for instance, may be dispensed with.

In addition, also the corrugated non-woven ply may be eliminated. One example of a suitable material of this kind is an elastic film marketed by Tredegar under the name FabriflexFABRIFLEX 106D.

The tape fastener need not either include an elastic part. A suitable non-elastic alternative is a spunbond non-woven product having a weight per unit of 40-100 g/m² marketed by Pegas.

The above description has been made with reference to a baby diaper. However, the present invention also embraces also-adults'adult diapers and other sanitary disposable absorbent articles that may be attached about the waist of the wearer, such as women's sanitary diapersssdiapers. The width of the mechanical tape fastener may be in the order of 40mm. If longer tape

fasteners are desired, the width may be increased for more stability. The width of the tape fasteners should be in the range of 30 to 100mm.